WASHINGTON.

Important Action of the House on the Internal Revenue Bill.

Faxes on Sales of Merchandise and Gold Transactions Agreed to in Committee.

The Niagara Ship Canal Project Shelved.

Congressmen from Louisiana and Arkansas to be Admitted to Seats.

Anteresting Senatorial Debate on the State of Parties.

Passage of the Maval Appropriation Bill by the Senate,

> WABHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1865. TERNAL REVENUE BILL—TAX ON SALES AND GOLD TRANSACTIONS.

ndatory tax bill was finished in Committee of the Whole to-day, and will be acted upon in the House norrow. Nearly two hours were devoted to the con ration of the proposed tax on sales, to which a strong equoted largely from an able article in the New York Social Science Review against it. It was urged strongly by others that it was the most equitable mode of assessing it, introduced statistics, compiled from the returns of the last fiscal year amounted to \$328,514,539, to which dd duties, premiums and other charges, and the amount would be in round numbers \$564,500,000. The exports for the same period were \$340 666 000, making a total of reign trade of \$905,264,000. It is estimated that this amount averaged three transfers, which would give an aggregate of \$2,715,793,000, upon which the tax of half The census returns show the value of the manufactuers of the country, even at former prices, in the States not In rebellion, to have been \$1,751,650,000. This amoun

although the friends of the measure have strong hopes of

\$50,000, on which the tax would amount to \$26,274,750— giving a total on foreign trade and manufactures of \$39,863,715. This does not include sales of produce in

sellers to buyers—gives an aggregate of \$5,254,

position developed against it.
Unexpectedly, Mr. Stevens' absurd amendment to the ax law, providing, in effect, for a tax upon all gold transactions of twenty per cent, was adopted in Committee of the Whole just at the close of to-day's session, but will ttee are voted upon in the House.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE.

The Senate made little progress in legislation to-day le, indicating that the majority do not intend ons in the Union until they give evidence of pen

agement of the Navy Department, which he at-to Assistant Secretary Fox's influence, whom he " benator Hale delivered a sort of valedictory, ce to the republican party in the way of "freeing his vidently considers it an ungrateful child for now sendin,

ions of Brother Hale, and said it verified his ecy of the tendencies of republicanism. He also anced a Fourth of July eulogy on the glorious old

finition of democracy, and then made a complete and triumphant vindication of the officers of the Navy

The interesting political debate culminated this even-ing in the maiden Senatorial speech of Senator Nye, of tribute to the heroic devotion of the loyal people of the on to the government of their fathers, and a skilful odern democracy, which was denounced as the creed of the traitors Davis, Toombs, Wigfall and

At half-past eight Senator Grimes called the attention of the Senate to the business before it-the Naval Appro ment authorizing the selection of naval cadets by com-petitive examination was adopted, and the Appropriation

It is stated to-night that a committee, composed of Mr. Richard Delafield, Attorney General Speed and others, who have, at the request of Governor Fenton, examine carefully the calculations and basis upon which Provost Marshal General Fry assigned the quota of New York, under the last call for three hundred thousand men, fine that the quota as stated by him is corrrect within twenty five, and there will, therefore, be no reduction in the

The Treasury Department has been obliged to fill the subscriptions for the seven-thirty loan, within the last few days and previous to the 15th inst., with notes without the coupons due on that day. It was supposed at the Department that the supply of notes printed and on hand, all all subscriptions received up to the 15th. The plates were, therefore, changed, and the printing of notes without the Fobruary coupons was commenced; but the immense orders received through Jay, Cooke & Co. the general subscription agent, exhausted the supply several days previous, and hence subscriptions had to be filled with notes bearing interest from February 15. New York will at once be forwarded to all subscribers by the general agent at Washington.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate have decided to report in favor of the admission of the Senators from

THE CASE OF THE CONDEMNED SPY AND GUERILLA CAPTAIN BEALL.

An effort to being made to induce the President t sommute the sentence of John Y. Beall, who is to be hung on Governor's Island te-morrow, or at least grant him a respite. A petition, numerously signed by members of Congress, has been presented to the President caking that such action should be taken. Mesers. Browning and Risley presented the petition, and orged the matter upon the President, who listened to them patiently, but has not as yet announced his decision. It is hoped that his natural kindness of heart will not in this, as in some other instances, induce him to interfere in what must be regarded as simple justice to a reckless desperado, who amply deserves the extreme penalty which has been decreed in his case.

ARREST OF ONE OF THE CHESAPEARE PIRATES. The government has been advised that Linus Seeley, one of the pirates of the Chesapenke, has been arreste at St Johns, N. B., and is held in custody by the colo-

A lively contest is in progress in the Maryland Legis-ture over the succession in the Senate to the late Senator Micks. Montgomery Blair and J. A. J. Creswell, Represeniative in the present Congress, are the principal can-didates, and it lays between them. Mr. Creswell has

timated a disposition to support Mr. Blair, on the ground that he may be expected to favor compensation for the slaves liberated. They also intimate that the feeling is general in the opposition party. If this programme of coalition works as well as it is expected Mr. Blair's sucwould seem to be prefty well assured.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL PROJECT.

The Military Committee of the Senate took final action on the Niagara Ship Canal bill this morning. Nearly all the committee expressed themselves strongly for the measure, and declared that it ought to be carried out, thus commit themselves in opposition to the project, which they consider will soon be an absolute necessity. sure this winter will cause the project to enter largely into the politics of the Empire State, and the organiza-

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS FOR DAKOTA Asa Bartlett has been appointed by the President Chief Justice, and J. P. Kidder and Wm. E. Gleason Associate Justices, of the Supreme Court of Dakota Territory. Lamon H. Litchfield has been appointed Marshal of that

NAVAL DEPOT ON WESTERN WATERS. The report of the commission, of which Rear Admiral Davis is chairman, for selecting a site for a naval depot on Western waters, is now being prepared. The commission strongly recommend that an additional construction yard be established at Cincinnati.

SPRAKER COLFAX'S BECEPTION. Speaker Colfax's last public reception of the season was held to night. Notwithstanding the prevalence of a heavy snow storm the attendance of both ladies and distinction. The agreeableness of these receptions have been enhanced by the popularity of the Speaker and the

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 17, 1865.

CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION.

Mr. GRIMES, (rep.) of Iowa, presented the petition of owner of the steamship Meteor, which was fitted out to cruise after rebel vessels; that she was fully tested as to agreed to buy her at one time; but that since the fail of Fort Fisher the Secretary of the Navy does not feel justified in buying her. He asks Congress to compensate him for expenses incurred on account of the government. This was referred to the Naval Committee.

THE QUESTON OF ADMITTING SEN ATORS FROM THEMMA.

Mr. WILLEY, (rep.) of W. Va., presented the credentials of Joseph Segar, as a Senator elect from the State of Virginia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Bowden, which occurred last winter. The credentials were read.

Mr. Willer trusted they would not be referred. There was no reason why that should be done with Mr. Segar's credentials any more than with those of his prede-

essor.

Mr. Cowan, (rep.) of Pa., hoped the Senate would not efer the credentials. If the Union were to be saved it nust be done through the means of just such credentials is these.

Mr. Pasum, (rep.) of Conn., said if the credentials were referred, the Committee could do no more than inquire if they were correct; if the seal of the State of Virginia was attached to them, and if they were in every

were referred, the Committee could do no more than inquire if they were correct; if the seal of the State of Virginia was attached to them, and if they were in every respect conformable to law.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill. said the Committee on the Judiciary would have other questions to decide than the mere formality of the credentials. It would have to decide whether the Legislature that elected Mr. Segar was a properly constituted body; whether it had a right to elect a Senator or not.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., favored the reference.

Mr. Segar represented a political community at war with the United States, and in his opinion not entitled to Senators on this floor.

Mr. Suxuse.—I regret that a question of this magnitude has been precipitated on the Senate at this late period of the session, when there is so much public business that has yet to receive consideration. The Sonator from Michigan does not exaggerate its magnitude. Sir, it is much to be a Senator of the United States, with all the powers and privileges pertaining to that office.—powers and privileges diplomatic and executive; and the question now is whether all these extraordinary powers and privileges and be recognized in the gentleman whose certificate has been sent to the Chair. I thought it my duty, sir, hearing that certificate read as I entered the Chamber, to move at once its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary. I am astonished, sir, that there can be any hesitation in making that reference. Senators who hesitate show an insensibility to the character of the question. It has been sent to the Ohmittee of this magnitude the Senate ready to act blindfolded, or with its eyes open? I insist, sir, that on a question of this magnitude the Senate ready to act blindfolded, or with its eyes open? I insist, sir, that on a question of the magnitude the Senate ready to act blindfolded, or with its eyes open? I insist, sir, that on a question of the magnitude the Gentleman whose crecention of the tone of the responsible committee of this bo eration of the Senate:

onsist that a measure of this importance shall not be acted on without due consideration of in absolute indifference to those facts which now stare us in the face, giaring upon the control below. The proper that we read, the state of the control below of the co

Toster, Hale, Harian, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill, Mya-Towell, Hamsay, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyek, Frumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—29 Naya—Mesers, Dixon, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane of Ind., ann of Kansan, McDougall, Neamith, Pomeroy, Richardson, isnisbury, Van Winkle, Wiley, Wright—13.

OMPARATIVE VALUE OF INFORMS AND EXPORMS.

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of Iowa, offered a resolution, which
was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for
a statement of the comparative value of imports and excorts from 1857 to 1864, inclusive.

a statement of the companies value of imports and exports from 1857 to 1868, inclusive.

NOS-RECOGNITION OF THE REEL LOAN.

Mr. Summes asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the following resolution:

Whereas, certain persons have put in circulation the report that on the suppression of the rebellion the rebel loan may be recognized in whole or in part by the United States; and whereas, such a report is calculated to give a false value to said rebel debt or loan; therefore

Resolved by the Senste (the House concurring). That Congress hereby declares the rebel debt, or loan, as simply an agency of the rebellion, which the United States can never, under any dreumstances, recognize in any part or in any

way.

The Chain—The Senator from Massachusetts desires unanimous consent for the consideration of this rescion at the present time. Is there any objection?

Mr. Saulsmurr, (opp.) of Del.—I object.

Mr. McDougall, (opp.) of Cal.—I object.

Mr. Chain—Objection is made.

Mr. Schmen—Then let it lie over for the present.

mr. Mains deales, in the autority of Mr. For, that the Navy Dopartment had ever given instructions to any detective to examine the conduct of Mr. Hale, or anything of the kind.

Mr. Hales said he had no more doubt that Mr. For would day it than that he had given the instructions are would day it than that he had given the instructions ould prove anything, by men who had the condidence of the Navy Department, that if Mr. For was not the author of the identical paper containing the instructions about him (Mr. Hale), he gave the instructions and made use of the classical phrase that he was "going to camp on Hale's track." Mr. Hale continued at length his animad-versions on the management of the Navy Department.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hale's remarks Mr. Saulssour rose to thank him for his exposition of the frauds and corruptions of the republican party. Mr. S. then alluded to the condition of the country under the democratic administration as compared with its present condition, when, as he said, fraud and corruption stalked through the land. He claimed that the warnings of the democratic party had proven true. The country was told what would be the result of Mr. Lincoin's election, and the good democratic party was not reponsible for it. It was born with the country's birth and died with the country's death.

Mr. Doolffilm, (rep.) of Wis—I wish to say a few words in reply to my friend from Delaware. I say that the democratic party by name, is a party of very modern origin. I remember long before it was born. I was present at its christening, and I propose now to strip off this veil, which covers what is claimed sometimes to be the glorious antecedents of the great democratic party. What is the fact, Mr. President! In 1798 the republican party elected Madison a second time President for four years. In 1804 the republican party elected Madison a second time President of the United States. In 1812 the republican party which elected Madison President of the United States, and again in 1820, elected him without any ence, and in 1824 there were four candidates for the riesidency, every one of them running as republicans—not as democrate at all. Mr. Crawford was the nominee of the regular caucus in 1824, General Jackson ran as an independent republican from Kenucky, and Mr. Adams as an independent republican from Kenucky, and Mr. Adams as an independent candidate from New England, for he at that time had given in 1824, there was no choice of President by the people, and it went to the House of Representatives, and Mr. Adams was chosen President. In 1823 General Jackson was nominated by the people, not as a democratic candidate, but as the people's candidate and a republican, and was elected President. In 1823, for the first time in the history of this country, was the assumption given to the republican party, or that branch of it which supported General Jackson, of the democratic republican party. It was the contrivance of Mr. Van Buren to secure, not the nomination of General Jackson, but his own nomination as Vice President under it. And it was when the first national convention ever called in the United States, called at the instigation of Mr. Van Buren and his friends, for the first time, that that branch of the republican party which supported General Jackson assumed the name of domocratic republican. In 1836 it assumed the same, in 1840 the same. From that time gradually it began to drop the name of republican and adopt the name of democratic parties had gone to pieces, from the ruins of them all had sprung into existence the republican party of Jafferson and Madison. On these ideas it stood pledged to-day as from the beginning. The true republican party was based upon truth, which never dies. If those who represented the republican party to owns.

Mr. Sautamory, in reply to Mr. Deolittle, said he had

and are there now.

Mr. Lane, (rep.) of Ind.—I rise to a point of order. It is not in order to hold an inquest on the corpse of the democratic party when the Coroner is not here.

Mr. Nyr., (rep.) of Nevada, said he was once proud to call himself a democrat; but he ceased to be a democrat.

The Senate reassembled at seven o'clock.

Mr. Lang, (rep.) of Kansas, obtained unanir sent to call up a bill authorizing the accounting officers of the Treasury to receive satisfactory evidence of the claims of Kansas against the United States to the amount

claims of Kansas against the United States to the amount of \$12,351, the original vouchers having been destroyed by fire during the massacre at Lawrence, Kansas.

This was passed.

NON-INCOGNITION OF THE REBEL DEST.

Mr. SUNNER called up his resolution in relation to the rebel debt offered this morning.

Mr. SAULERUNY said there was no foundation for the report mentioned in the resolution, except rumor—the rumor of somebody or other not mentioned to the Senate. He thought it contrary to the usages of the Senate to base its action upon such rumors.

and highest eulogies passed upon the conduct of that brave man that ever flowed from the lips of the democratic party, or of their strongest opponents of this great nation. Their best representative spoke in language not to be misunderstood in praise of his conduct. They remitted the fine that this modern democratic judge imposed upon him; and, sir, the glory that he achieved theu, was only eclipsed by the subsequent glory of putting down the rebellion of which modern democracy was the leader. Therefore, I take it that the honorable senator had forgotten these honorable examples at the time he made the assertion that the writ of habeas corpus had never been suspended until this administration came into power. Now, sir, I have no defence for this alministration. It needs none at my hands. It is seen, it is written, it is printed, it is impressed upon every lineament of the country, and its glory will live when its detractors shall have died. Sir, this administration came into power at a moment when this rebellion was just commencing its muturings, and, sir, with no army and with no navy, or with what little we had scattered all over this continent—all over the waters of the world; as the honorable Senator from Wisconsin, has said, our may was found on the remotest part of the sea; and it seems to me as though every part at this government had spoken, as if by magic, a power into existence that has been ample for the necessities of the time; wonderful in its creation and wonderful in its results. Sir, whis administration has done more—and that, I take it, is where the real cause of complaint lies—as well with the honorable Senator from Delaware as well with the honorable senator from Delaware may shall may may be fall a nation than to be called to the field of sirile. Far better that every fleid should be delayed with blood than that, libery should be lost. Far better that every point in which I think all the glory of this administration is written. It has spoken freedom to this administration is written. It has

an old principle of the law that where the cause of death is positively known by a number of witnesses it is not necessary to call in the coroner. And the democratic party died of a disease that the far seeing or the short sighted could see it would die of sooner or later. It died, as the eloquent Curran would say, of the dolld-was, which is a confusion of the head arsing from a corruption of the heart. The cause of the death was well known, and I don't wonder that no coroner was called. It needed no verdict from a coroner's jury to advertise to the world the cause of the death of the democratic presidents that suspended the writ of habess corpus in former times differed materally from the character of democratic in modern days. They believed in upholding the pillars of our institutions, while modern democracy seems to act on the belief that its duty is te tear them down. That is the difference, sir. The President, in those times of revolution that have passed, would have been held up to the scora and derision of the present and of future generations if he had not suspended the writ of habess corpus. Will the honorable Senator from Delaware tell you and this body the exact condition in which they left the administration and the affairs of the government? Sir, at the time the people rose up in their majesty and wrested the scoptre of power from them, the very aimosphere around us was thick with the fragments of dissolving empire. I have envise modern them, the very aimosphere around us was thick with the fragments of dissolving empire. I have envise modern them, they are the province of the last the province of the last the sounds and the state of the country has been put to. I know at it much in the position are all around them. The seem to fold their hands in perfect submission to the serves been break away from this corpus to any denocrate that hey had a strange punishment for the higher order of the modern to the country and the three hours and the submission to the serves here to thits country. The submissi

Mr. Nye—When I was a child I spoke as a child. (Laughter.)

Mr. Saulsuway—There is such a thing as second child-hood. What do you think of the second childhood, into which the Senator has lapsed? Mr. Saulsbury continued his remarks. He found that the most loyal men of the present day were members of the old democratic party. He could see no parallel between the ancient habeas corpus and the tyrannous acts of the military authority of the present day. Jefferson and Madison were giants, and not pigmies "that perched on pyramids are pigmies still;" and General Jackson was not an irresponsible military tyrant. Though a grateful people remitted the fine, they did not necessarily culogize the act of suspension. Mr. Saulsbury claimed that the peace men were the loyal men of the country, and that the party in power were the cause of the war—were the real trators.

Mr. Genms said he did not propose to reply to the

failure, and was being dismantled, but the British government had not on that account sought in a supply bill to remode! the whole naval systom. It was a singular thing that the naval critics of the House united in but one thing, animalversion upon the chief of the Bureau of Construction, while those of the Sonate united only in one thing, the commendation of that officer. He continued in defence of the iron-clads, and read a letter from the Secretary of War detailing the difficulties under which this new description of war vessel was created, and the obstacles surmounted, and claiming as good a degree of success as could possibly be expected. He referred to the Naval Commission of 1861, which reported in favor of three classes of vessels—the Ironsides, which was a success; the Galena, which proved a fallure, and the Monitor—provided that Mr. Erlesson should finish it at his own expense, its acceptance to be contingent on the a success. And the actual fact was not the property of the government at all, but of John Erlesson. He held that the princ pal mistake in the construction of the iron-clads was in the computation of their broyancy or amount of displacements. He opposed the creation of the proposed Board of Admiralty, which would place the Department in leading strings and disconcert all its action by divided counsels, preferring the present mode of calling together boards of experts for counsel in special cases. Our navy, he declared, was the best in the world for our purposes; namely, for the protection of our harbors, for which the Monitors had no superior, and second for fleetness. That the ships were the fastest in the world the the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War was a second

Monitors had no superior, and second for feetness. That the ships were the fastest in the would be had sufficient testimony.

Mr. Wane, (rep.) of Ohio, denied that the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War was expanse. Officers had been examined without reference to their partialities, and their testimony would throw much light upon the failure of the Hight draught Monitors. Tenmillions had been expended thus far without any valuable results. Was there not something wrong in the system which produced such a failure? Two millions more would now be required in building them up to make them available for anything, in the opinion of the most thopfell of those officers, while others testified they would be utterly useless in any event.

The amendment of Mr. Wade, proposing the establishment of a Board of Admiralty was rejected.

Mr. Anmoyr, (rep.) of R. I., offered an amendment, which was adopted, that the appointment of midshipmen to the Naval Academy shall be made in the several districts by competitive examination open to the young menof the several districts.

Mr. Spraduk, (rep.) of R. I., offered an amendment to authorize the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase bunting made in this country, instead of importing it.

The mendment was adopted.

The bill as amended was then passed.

At eleven o'clock F. M. the Senate adjourned.

WARHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1965.
REPORT IN PAYOR OF THE ADMISSION OF LIGHBLANA AND

Mr. Dawis, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Elec tions, reported a resolution to admis Mr. A. P. Field to a seat from the Second and Mr. Mann from the Third Con-

gressional districts of Louisiana.

The committee had previously reported in favor of admitting Mr. Boneeau from the First Congressional dis-

MILI, (rep.) of VL, replied that if the police vas to be permanent, the better way would be to level the tax on all property held by every person. It would be to level to the present plan than to make a dical change. He opposed the amendment to take, which would be the most odious tax ever levied a support of his views he quoted from the New York of the Science Bruters.

icial Science Review.

Mr. James C. Allers, (opp.) of Itt., spoke adversely to Mr. James C. Alien, (opp.) of Ill., spoke adversely to the proposition, principally because it imposed the burden of taxation on the consumer, and not on capitalists, who were most interested in the government. Mr. Bourwell, (rep.) of Mass, advocated his amendment, saying that every tax in effect was as tax on the consumer, and argued that the failure in Spain which had been referred to was no guide for us, for in that country the tax was oppressively severe on the manufacturing industry of that country.

Mr. Garriello, (rep.) of Ohio, in opposing the amendment, said that it was now proposed to do a thing which had never been done by any civilized nation, except three, Spain and Naples included, and which had been disastrous in those countries.

Mr. Thayer, (rep.) of Pa., offered an amendment, to except manufactures and products from the tax on sales.

salea.

Mr. Fernando Wood, (opp.) of N. Y., could see no objection to this mode of taxation.

Mr. Allison, (rep.) of Jowa, said that this was not only a tax on consumption, but on production, particularly on the great staples of the West, and would have the effect of seriously damaging agricultoral interests.

Mr. Davis, (rep.) of N. Y., advocated the tax on sales. He stood ready to tax every interest, and to the largest extent, in order to carry on the government. The government

of seriously damaging agricultural interests.

Mr. Davis, (rep.) of N. Y., advocated the tax on sales. He stood ready to tax every interest, and to the largest extent, in order to carry on the government. The government would be cheated on one hand and the consumer on the other.

Mr. Huldurn, (rep.) of N. Y., was in favor of the amendment, and thought the experiment of taxing sales should be tried.

Mr. Frank, (rep.) of Ohio, said:—No doubt the burden will extend to all the people; but those whe enjoy luxuries will have most of the tax to pay.

Mr. Frank, (rep.) of N. Y., advocated the amendment. Our political system is different from those of other nations. Therefore we are not to be governed by what they may do in the way of taxation. We have already tried the experiment of faxing sales. Sales of stock and other securities are now taxed. So far from having decreased the sales have increased, and that business has not been in the least impeded.

Mr. Townsan, (opp.) of N. Y., said:—A tax of one haif per centum on sales, thad been calculated, would reach eighty millions of dollars a year. This heavy burthen should not be imposed on the country; but if the experiment was to be tried the tax should not be more than one quarter of one per centum.

Mr. Hooren, (rep.) of Mass, was opposed to the tax on sales; but if it was to be carried he desired that an amendment be made to include all agricultural products. The taxing of sales would be found to be less productive and most vexations of all other plans. Duties should, as far as possible, be collected from the fewest number of articles.

Mr. Boown, (epp.) of Wis, was in favor of taxing sales.

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as possible, be collected from the fewest number of articles.

Mr. Brown, (epp.) of Wis., was in favor of taxing sales. Mr. Mouratt denied that a tax on sales would be easy to collect. He believed it would operate unequally on the country, the sales of the necessaries of life being larger than of articles of luxury.

Mr. Obella, (opp.) of N. Y., contended that the amendment would not work unequally, and that the principle would be acceptable to the country.

Mr. Hoofers said the measures proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means would yield about \$400,000,000, which was more than the revenue of Great Britain, if we assume that a dollar is worth a hundred cents in coin. This, after paying the ordinary expenses of the government, as they were before the war, and including the interest on the public debt, would leave a surplus of \$200,000,000 to be applied to the extraordinary expenses of the war. No other country had done as much as we had to increase its revenue in the same space of time. He expressed the hope that the measures already inaugurated would be carried out b-fore trying new experiments, and that the question of a greater increase of taxes be deferred to the next Congress, when we shall have additional information, derived from experience.

The question, after further proceedings, was stated to be on the following amendment by Mr. Boulwell:

All persons licensed under the provisions of this act, or the act to which it is an amendment, and who are engaged in the

Mr. Axos Myras, (rep.) or Fa., wanted to put the cents per gallon.

Debate took place on this subject.

Mr. Kasson, (rep.) of lowa, said that no tax was proposed on the refined oil; but it was thought the crude article could bear a tax of six cents per gallon.

After further proceedings the duty was left as originally reported—viz: six cents per gallon.

Mr. Stransk, (rep.) of Fa., offered a new section, requiring every bullon broker to take out a license and

The amondment was acopted by a vote of the against 43 nays.

The committee then rose, the previous question was ordered on concurring in the various amendments of the Committee of the Whole, and at ten minutes to six o'clock the House adjourned.

For the past two or three days General Grissson, the famous cavalry officer—the first of our great cavalry raiders-has been in this city. This distinguished soldier it was who penetrated into the very heart of Rebeldom and pronounced the rebellica a mere shell, which could be broken at any point. He has now gone to the front, again to meet the enemy in the field. From what peoerais and their during acts, in the saddle they are apt to fancy them to be in personal appearance very dashing, if not Chesack-like, desperate looking fellows. Gen. Kilpatrick, for instance, and Generals Stoneman and Grierson, the fierce hussar" that Campbell describes. Not a bit of it They are all mild locking, modest, unassuming gentleby the novelist, and General Grierson is perhaps the mild-

Treasury Department, has been appointed Judge Advo-cate to try the bounty jumpers, and is now engaged in arranging the testimony in conjunction with Colone

A Pragrant Breath, and Pearly Teeth are easily attained, and those who fail to avail themselves of the means about not complain when accused of gross neglect. The SOZODONT will speedily earlicate the cause of a foul breath, beautifying and preserving the teeth to the oldest age. Said by all druggists.

A Clear, Smooth Skin and Heastiful complexion follows the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED FULUD EXTRACT SAKSAPARILIA. It removes black spots, pimples and all oruptions of the skin. All Ladies Should Use Sterling's Ambro-

At 389 Broadway -- Mesers. Fowler & WELLS, Phrenologists, give written obarts of character

A Well-known Poot Sings of "Flower-kneed gales." Had he been blessed with the acquaintance of some of the soung beautins who use PBALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS he would have discarded the e from the final word, and sing of "lower-kissed gals." He could not have helped it, you know. A Lot of Vests to be Jobbed Off at \$4.-spring Oversoats, \$12 to \$18. All winter goods at cost. CLARKE, 112 and 114 William street.

Cure for Cough or Cold .- As soon as there is the slightest measiness of the chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indications of cough, take during the day a few BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Containing demulcent ingredients, they allay pulmonary irritation. Military officers and soldlers should have them in readiness upon the first appearance of a cold or cough.

Best.-Miller's Hair Dye-Best in Quali-ty, theopest in price. Try R. Sold by draggists. Depot M Dep at.

Batchelor's Hair Dyc-The Best in the world. Harmies, reliable, insuntaneous. The only perfect Dys. Factory Si Barclay street.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest Newspaper and Bost Fami-ly Literary Journal in the Country. The Wazzur Hausen, for the present week, will be en

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Sworn to before me, this 17th February, 1860.

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